

NEAR or FAR
IS THE SAME
TO YOU
WHEN YOU USE
LAZARUS'
BIFOCAL GLASSES.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 18, 1920, Temperature 80.

Rainfall 0.58 inch.

Humidity 91.

June 18, 191, Temperature 54.

No. 17,980.

五拜禮

號八十月六年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

日三初月五申庚九百九千一西

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY

Price \$20 per Case ex Bond
delivered to Ship.
\$28 per Case Duty paid.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Telephone No. 616.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for:

Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddleley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT
4 DES VORLES ROAD.

TEL. 482

GARAGE AT
55 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. AND THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE "GLIDDEN" PAINTS

READY FOR USE.

A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

A PAINT THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

We carry stocks of all colours—
Marine Paints, House Paints, Varnishes and Stains,
Roofing Paint and Exterior Paints
and what is important to you in this damp climate,
A WATERPROOF PAINT.

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
No. 1a, Chater Road, Hongkong.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Bags of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Disa Bros
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2242.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

AMERICAN LABOUR.

MONTREAL, June 15.

Addressing the American Federation of labour Mr. Ogden, a fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, advocated an international organisation of workers of the world in order to further their aims and prevent another world war. Mr. Gompers declared it was pitiable that the United States had not ratified the League of Nations. If the League covenant were submitted to the American people without entangling questions it would be overwhelmingly adopted.

NORTH BORNEO ADMINISTRATION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, June 15.

The Anti-Slavery and 'Aborigines' Protecting Society has drawn the attention of the Colonial Office to allegations by ex-officials and others with regard to the seizure of native lands for rubber estates, the destruction of native graveyards and the improper treatment of natives in North Borneo. Lord Milner replying, states he does not consider the evidence adduced would justify him interfering in the administration of North Borneo by the British North Borneo Company. The Society comments that Lord Milner has not said he is satisfied that the allegations are untrue.

BUILDING IN HONGKONG.

In ten years 1878 Chinese houses have been built in comparison with 532 European houses, according to a report of the Public Works Committee. These figures are but confirmation of the fact that may easily be observed that builders are devoting more attention to Chinese dwellings. For instance practically the whole of Wyndham Street is occupied by Chinese houses, which are visited by Chinese hawkers whose strident tones add to its din and clamor. Peders Hill has also gone being replaced by a row of Chinese flats. It is the encroachment of Chinese tenements on all vacant pieces of ground on the lower levels that adds seriously to the difficulty of the housing problem. It would be hard to find any building on the level of Caine Road now being proceeded with that is not intended for Chinese occupation. To find a remedy is difficult without introducing questions of racial discrimination. The number of Chinese houses built in 1919 constitutes a record for the past ten years. In 1916 there were built 232 of these houses, in 1917 the number was 244 and in 1918 245. The number of European houses, 76, is considerably above the figures for the previous three years, but do not approach the 1913 record of 116.

Dealing with the future the report mentions extensive reclamation schemes in progress at Kowloon City and San Shui-poo, and that the filling in of the tidal flat at Tai Kok Tsui, extending on both sides of the Tai Po Road will shortly be undertaken. This will mean that further areas will be available for Chinese houses. The report continues:

As regards European houses, provision had been made in the current year's estimates for the erection of a number of such houses on that portion of King's Park which lies to the eastward of the Rifle Range. The area in question was at present waste land, being covered with trees and undergrowth. The houses were intended primarily for the accommodation of members of the Civil Service or of the Naval and Military Establishments. After discussing various suggestions, the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that, in order to provide additional sites for European houses, the Rifle Range should be removed and the slopes of the hills bounding King's Park and also any portions of the Park itself, in addition to that already referred to, which are not utilized in connection with the Golf Course, should be rendered accessible by roads and disposed of as building sites.

With regard to the unbuilt-on acres south of Austin Road, the Chairman explained that practically the whole of this portion of the Kowloon Peninsula had originally been leased as Garden Lots. In 1887, Government agreed to convert these Garden Lots into Inland Lots on payment of premium at the rate of half cent per sq. ft. and Crown Rent at the rate of \$200 per acre. So far as he had ascertained, no stipulation with regard to the erection of buildings on the converted lots was inserted in the Inland Lot Leases. The Committee requested that this matter should be further investigated.

As regards the large block of War Department land on the west side of Nathan Road, the Committee requested that it might be informed of the result of any representations which may have been made to the Military Authorities regarding the possibility of surrendering to the Colonial Government a portion of the area adjoining Nathan Road.

ELECTRIFIED FISH.

STILL FRESH AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Grimsby, May 1.—Four pounds of fish for eightpence is a purchase which would make the housewife think pre-war conditions have returned.

Moreover, a meal of this fish would be all the more enjoyable by reason of the fact that all bones are removed.

These highly desirable conditions are the outcome of a new process invented by Mr. Frank Croft, a fish merchant of Grimsby, who has been experimenting in the preserving of fish for years past.

His system embraces the use of electricity and hot air, and he has now in his possession fish that he cured seven years ago, which can be served at table with all the freshness and flavour it possessed the day it left the sea.

After passing through Mr. Croft's process the fish emerges as hard as a rock, and as dry as a bone, and so long as it is kept from moisture it remains unimpaired in quality and indestructible.

Three days' immersion in water, however, restores its freshness.

Carrying his experiments further, Mr. Croft found that the dried fish can be milled in special apparatus to a fine powder. The addition of water in the prescribed proportions restores the particles.

One pound of this fish meal could be sold at 8d. and would produce 4lb. of fish for the table.

The process provides a ready means of dealing with the gluts which occur from time to time at the ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The following passengers arrived in Hongkong this morning:—
Per s.s. "Nellie"—From Kobe: Miss Ross and Miss Elena Filocoma. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. S. Agassiz, children and infant; Mr. J. S. Agassiz, Mr. A. V. Farmer, Mr. J. H. Gibson, Mr. Balakrishnan, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Miss A. Puthod, Mr. Q. C. Yui, Mr. Lam Wai Man, Mr. E. H. Hanwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ellis, Mr. E. H. Kottrell, Mr. Ouetzelang, Nine Naval Ratings, Mr. W. Brockway, Mr. S. Nelson, Mr. H. M. Wilson, Mr. S. Boddien, Mr. F. L. Nodder, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Mr. T. Hodge, Mr. F. S. Burke, and Mr. H. E. Twigg.

In the case of Hongkong, the Chairman mentioned that it was estimated that the new road in course of construction from near the Naval Hospital to Wanchai Gap would render accessible sites for about 70 houses. On the hillside above Wongneichong Village, it was estimated that sites for about 150 houses existed, all of which could be reached by branch roads from the road already referred to. The first section of a road by way of Wongneichong Gap to afford more direct communication with the South side of the island would shortly be undertaken and it was intended to construct a road in continuation of Bowen Road, contouring the hills above Tai Hang Village. These roads would render accessible large areas of hillside which were suitable for building purposes. In the western portion of Hongkong, the construction of a road skirting the southern slopes of Mount Davis, and connecting Pokfulam Road with Victoria Road, would shortly be begun and would render available sites for about 28 houses.

In order to make provision for the housing of the Chinese working classes, the Committee were of opinion that every endeavour should be made to expedite the carrying out of the Praya East Reclamation Scheme.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/84
To-day's opening rate 3/84
On June 18, 1919 3/615/16.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

WORKERS' NATIONAL STRIKE.

LONDON, June 15th.
The conference of gas-owners and workers in London ended in a complete deadlock. A national strike is threatened.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, June 15th.
The strike of the marine wireless operators has been declared to have come into operation at 11.30 this morning.

MAILS TO CHINA.

LONDON, June 14th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Gerhman Stewart affirmed that the slow and irregular postal service to China was inconvenient to British residents in China.

Mr. Hingworth replied that improvements in the mail service to China, enabled him to provide a better service to China. The mails were now being sent out by the Peninsular and Oriental packet, via India, each week, except when there was a through service to China, via Canada, connecting with the Empress of Japan. The Pacific mails were now arriving more regularly and more quickly and there was no immediate prospect of a direct weekly service to China, except by the two lines mentioned, but mails to China were already being conveyed regularly and frequently, as Singapore via Bombay and Negapatam, and communication between Singapore and Hongkong and Shanghai was frequent.

CHINA'S RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Daily News in a leader, emphasises that a condition of China's assumption of her rightful place in the world is the healing of the breach between the North and the South and the consolidation of a Central Government capable of commanding the respect of the North and the South alike. It urges a courageous and far-seeing statesmanship on the part of Western Nations, especially Great Britain, towards China, and suggests the remission of the remaining instalments of the Boxer Indemnity and the association of China with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as an equal partner, and that China should be welcomed not only to the Assembly but to the Council of the League of Nations. It says nothing will more surely arouse China to the responsibility of her nationhood than its recognition by the Western Powers.

C.M.G. FOR MAJOR-GENERAL KELLY.

LONDON, June 15th.
The Gazette confers the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Major-General F. H. Kelly in recognition of his services in the preparation of the Tsingtau Expedition.

A GARDEN VILLAGE.

GUILDFORD'S 1,000 HOUSES SCHEME.

Situated on the Hog's Back, the high ground above the town of Guildford, and commanding views over a rolling country as far as the Crystal Palace and the Berkshire hills, Onslow garden village was begun on May 1 with the laying of foundation stones by the Countess of Onslow and Mr. H. A. Powell. Under the scheme, which is on co-partnership line, 200 houses are to be erected by September next year. Altogether a thousand houses are to be built, averaging about five to the acre. Three hundred acres are set aside for small holdings and allotments. Public houses will be excluded. The estate covers 545 acres, and the Guildford Corporation and the Earl of Onslow have each invested £20,000.

The Countess of Onslow said she had lived for many years next door to the garden city at Hampstead, and could speak from personal experience of the great benefit these schemes were to those who spend the day in town and came home to pure air and healthy surroundings in the evening.

COLD WEATHER VISITORS.

PLEASURE SEEKERS NOT DETERRED.

The Indian Tea Association has requested the Bengal Chamber of Commerce urgently to represent to the Secretary of State for India that passports should be withheld next cold weather from persons desiring to proceed to India, but who are unable to produce satisfactory proof that they have legitimate reasons other than those of pleasure for visiting this country.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.

Phone No. 3516.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR

SUN HATS

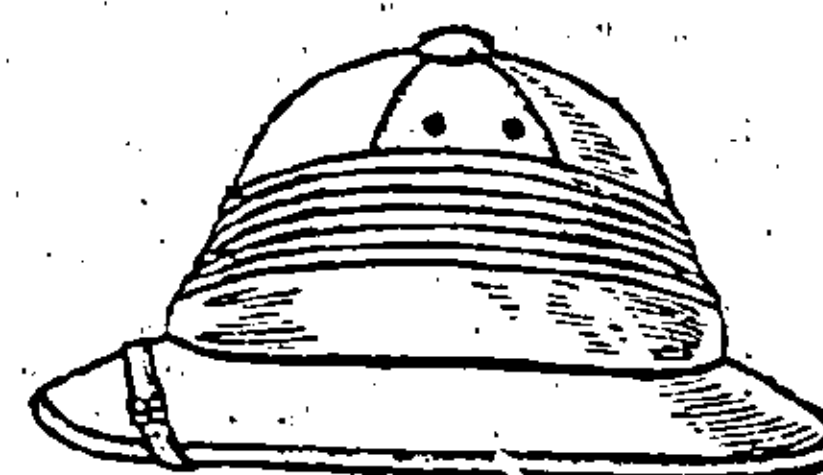
MADE BY

ELLWOOD, HAWKE AND TRESS.

PRICES

\$6.50

UP.



PRICES

\$6.50

UP.

GUARANTEED

RAINFROOF AND SUNPROOF

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR and OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE BON TON.

LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER

SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms . . . 37, Queen's Road Central.

Tailoring Department . . . 1, 3, & 5, Chin Lung Street.

PHONE 928.

CABLE "BONTON."

THE NEW
**INDIAN
"SCOUT MODEL"**
HAS ARRIVED.
IS YOUR NAME ON THE WAITING LIST
FOR THIS SUPERLATIVE MOTORCYCLE?
ALEX. ROSS & Co
25 DES VORLES ROAD - KOWLOON
TEL. 27 TEL. 147

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.

beg to give notice that after the 30th June, their prices will be NETT and liable to alteration in harmony with the fluctuations in Exchange.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1920.

HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, June 19, 1920.

Commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Wines

and Spirits.

Comprising—

50 cases Australian Hock.

25 do Claret "Medoc."

20 do Champagne "Duc de

Monaco."

50 do Champagne "Charles

Heidsieck."

50 do Peppermint.

50 do Salamander Cognac, 3 stars.

50 do Salamander Cognac, No. 1.

5 do Burgundy.

20 do Sherry (various brands).

30 do Dry and Old Tom Gin.

14 do Orléans Gin.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

N.B. A large quantity of the above

will be sold without reserve.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are

instructed to sell

The Steamship

"JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong,

under an

Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 22nd day of June, 1920, at

3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell

Street.

The ship is a British ship registered

at Hongkong of 5300 tons Gross and of

3360.71 Registered tonnage and was

built by W. Denny and Brothers,

Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to

Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars

Apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

Duddell Street.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done

in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for

Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 254.

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE

AILMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in

the season, it is the most dangerous to

infants and so Great Care must be

taken in feeding them. With proper

food otherwise they would give their

Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid

the trouble is to feed them with LAC-

TOGEN which resembles human milk.

It is easily digested and promotes

healthy appetite. It keeps the infants

thriving and free from all infantile

ailments.

總代理 香港 泰

SHIU FUNG TAT & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

No. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

Just arrived

a large assortment of

FILTERS

1 1/2 Gallons up to 4 gallons

C.E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

No. 20 & 22 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900

INTIMATIONS.

WE HAVE
Just received
A New Supply of
WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE

also

CATALOGUES and ALBUMS

for sale.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite a Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

This medicine is a French preparation

of the most powerful and reliable

medicines known to man. It is

used by the French Army and Navy

and is the only medicine which

cures all the diseases of the

urinary system. It is also the

only medicine which cures the

disease known as "Gonorrhea."

It is a French preparation and

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"CAPSTAN"
MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BRISTOL and LONDON.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

The ship is a British ship registered

at Hongkong of 5300 tons Gross and of

3360.71 Registered tonnage and was

built by W. Denny and Brothers,

Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to

Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars

Apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

Duddell Street.

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are

instructed to sell

The Steamship

"JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong,

under an

Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 22nd day of June, 1920, at

3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

MONDAY,
June 21, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 6, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
therein contained,
consisting of:—
Double and Single Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Chest-of-drawers, etc., Dining Room Furniture, Crockery Ware, etc., Singer's Treadle Sewing Machine, small Piano & Pot Plants, etc.

Full Particulars from Catalogues. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, etc., etc.,
Comprising:—
Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crocheted and Drawnwork Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes, etc.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars. (All new goods and in small lots.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, etc., etc.,
comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chair (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, etc., (famed Teakwood), Slide-board, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Outlets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, etc.

Also
2 Pianos, 1 Enamelled Bath, 1 good Bedstead, etc.

One Upright Grand Piano by Wm. Knabe & Co.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, at 5.30 p.m., at the Motor Boat "CHI A MAIL."

HULL-TEAKWOOD
Length - - - 24' 7"
Breadth - - - 9' 5"
Depth - - - 2' 5"
10 H.P. 2 Cylinder Motor.
Speed 7 knots, carry 7 persons.

On view day of sale or can be seen and tested by arrangement with the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG GYMKEANA CLUB.
THE EXTRA GYMKEANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 19th instant, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkeana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 14, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY, June 19th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, June 20th.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during
TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

FLYING
SUNDAY, June 20th.
(Weather permitting)
Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional TELEPHONE and clients can now ring up No. 483 or 3552.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE

The Machines are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 370. Hongkong

TAIYO & CO.
JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 28, WYNDHAM ST.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Kowloon Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Area | Boundary Measurements | Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles | Area in Square Feet |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | East of Island Lot No. 1, Kowloon Road, Kowloon. | 11. 11. 11. | 11,111 |

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY,
June 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

Just arrived per Kamo Maru from London.

Paris Cotton Collet Lace Curtain, Sheets, Embroidered Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cushion Covers, Bath Sheets, Cotton Towels, Dusters, Glass Cloths, Table Cloths and Serviettes, etc., etc.

Also
Several Lots of Ladies' and Children's Canvas Shoes (Leather Soles).
About 300 yds. Mosquito Netting.
Several Rolls of Lace Curtain, Netting, Quilts, etc. 4000 reals strong white Cotton (300 yards reals).

And
About 100 dozen Tennis Balls.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER to give private tuition to a girl 10 years old, five times a week,—in ordinary school course of studies. Apply Box 1205, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings

LOST.

LOST.—A Black and White FOX-TERRIER PUP age 6 months. Any one returning same to Charter House, 17 Peak Road, will be Rewarded.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE. Answers to the name of "TODDLES." Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1200, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A SEATER OVERLAND CAR (Country Club Model). Owner leaving the Colony. For particulars apply 1205, c/o "China Mail."

CONSTEED

Announcement of New China Office.

In order to give customers in the Orient quick, convenient, and dependable service, we have opened a new branch office at

**NANTUNG BUILDING,
22, KUUKIANG ROAD,
SHANGHAI**

This office is in charge of Mr. Gilbert L. Robinson, who comes to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of manufacturing conditions and every facility of leading American Steel Manufacturers for assisting users of all iron and steel products.

As our Member Companies' annual ingot producing capacity is in excess of 12,000,000 tons annually we are in position to handle the largest requirements as well as to quote fair prices.

Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, particulars as to size, weight, packing, country of destination, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

Consolidated Steel Corporation

SOLE EXPORTERS OF THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
BRIER HILL STEEL COMPANY
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LUKENS STEEL COMPANY
MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY
SHARON STEEL HOGE COMPANY
TRUMBULL STEEL COMPANY
WHITAKER-GLASSNER COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

165 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN
San Francisco, Seattle and New Orleans; Montreal and Toronto; St. John's, Newfoundland; Mexico City; Havana; Managua; Bogota; Rio de Janeiro; Buenos Aires; Lima; Santiago and Valparaiso; London; Copenhagen; Christiania; Barcelona; Milan; Johannesburg; Calcutta; Shanghai; Sydney; Wellington.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk

(Malted Barley, Wheat, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK.)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Grocers.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk Co., Slough, Bucks, Eng.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, LENSES, etc.
Optometrist in Charge:—E. CHAN, Opt. D.
KIND TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

BATHING COSTUME

LADIES & GENTS

High Quality Goods

At Moderate Prices.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG EMPORIUM.
Phones 196 & 195.

STONEHENGE UNDER REPAIR.

SAFEGUARDING THE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT.

Such a catastrophe as that which occurred at Stonehenge on December 30, 1900, when one of the outer trilithons with its lintel was blown down during a severe storm, is never likely, we are glad to think, to happen again, says *The Observer*. The great prehistoric monument is now being carefully safeguarded against any further collapse or decay.

For many years some of the stones have been leaning at dangerous angles. A month or so before the armistice Stonehenge was handed over to the care of the nation, and when the war ended, it was possible to think of ancient monuments again, one of the first things was to make a thorough survey and to report on each stone, noting its character and its fissures and holes, seeing exactly how much it was over leaning, and formulating a programme for securing stability.

The Ancient Monuments Board of the Office of Works, acting in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, agreed upon a scheme of restoration, a representative of the society being always on the spot to superintend the work of excavation.

During the past two months two vertical stones and one lintel have been made perfectly secure. Attention is now being given to four other vertical stones, and three lintels. There is also under consideration a proposal for putting into an upright position some of the stones that fell ages ago. Nothing, however, will be done without authoritative approval.

The work of preservation is being carried out under the direction of Sir Frank Baines, Director of Works. To protect the stones which are being restored to their correct position, a packing of timber with thick layers of felt is used. The lintel, which is cradled in a similar way, is lifted off by a crane and lowered very carefully to the ground. The weight of these lintels is about five tons, and that of the vertical stones in the outer ring twenty tons.

After the lintel is removed, the ground round the vertical stones is outlined into squares of twelve inches. Inside these squares the earth is taken out to a depth of about six inches at a time and passed through a sieve, so that no object of interest shall escape attention. A Roman coin, numerous stone implements, and wooden stakes driven into the earth for the purpose, presumably, of keeping the stones upright, have been excavated. Nothing, however, has yet been found which throws any new light upon the actual origin of the monument.

The trilithons are usually set in the earth at a depth of three or four feet. The excavation follows down the line of the original hole, and when this work is completed there is the process of moving back the stone into a perpendicular position. Steel joists are attached to the protecting frame-work, four screw jacks are placed beneath them, and gently, just a fraction of an inch at a time, the stone is lowered back into its original place. Having obtained from the earth, all the evidence of origin that can possibly be found, the base is then filled in with concrete.

Beyond the circle of stones are the raised banks and ditch which follow the line of the circle. Here, too, a certain amount of excavation has been done, with the result that a series of holes has been found, which, presumably, at some period contained other stones.

A few hundred yards away is an aerodrome which, we are informed, "absolutely dwarfs Stonehenge and spoils the look of it." Some other position might well be found for a station so little in harmony with ancient surroundings.

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS.

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. 1036. HONGKONG. Tel. 1036.

SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK, CANTON EMBROIDERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,

24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
P. O. Box 564. CABLE ADDRESS TSANG.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodaks and Kodak Films, etc., etc. DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY. No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

DER A. WING & CO.

Paper Merchants Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders. 60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

THE HOTEL ASIA
WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed. Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



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KILL THE DEADLY MICROBES!

DISINFECT
with
**WATSON'S
HYGIENOL**

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT.

Price Per Gallon tin \$2.25
" " Pint tin 50 cts.**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**
The Hongkong Dispensary,
Phone 16.**Wm. Powell Ltd.**
TELEPHONE 346JUST ARRIVED
SWING LOUNGES
IDEAL
FOR
GARDEN OR VERANDAH
PRICE, INCLUDING CANOPY
and MATTRESS with WASHABLE COVER
\$75.00
DELIVERED and FITTED FREE.
SEE WINDOWS.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

It is possible to be intimate with a woman, to know her as long and as well as a woman can be known, and yet sometime to see her as it were afresh, in some new situation, attitude, gesture, surroundings, that will endow her with unfamiliar charm. This well-known fact applies as aptly to the colour of Hongkong. We may have been here for years, and feel able to classify such seasonal changes of aspect as it can claim, yet comes a day when a new combination of colour arrests our eye and we see its beauty in a new light. The recent mixed weather has meant mixed lights, and the inter-play of light and colour cannot have had more wonderful results anywhere in the world. Opal and pearl skies, alternating with blue, in a series of rapid and fickle changes, have produced a kaleidoscope that has been pure joy to watch. It must have intrigued and tricked some of our local painters into alternations of hopeful enterprise and despairing renunciation.

Yesterday we printed a second letter advocating the removal of all junks, etc., from the vicinity of the Praya wharves. We can understand that it would make things easier for the masters of the river steamers who use these wharves; but we have yet to be shown that that is the most important target to aim at. "Night Boat Skipper," with a sailor's extravagance, tells us that they "usurp" the wharfage room, that it is "almost absolutely impossible" to bring a steamer alongside without bumping them, and that the South channel will "soon" become not navigable. We take it that there are so many that he has to exercise extra care in coming to his wharf. We also take it that he would not want the harbour emptied of Chinese craft merely so that he can take things easily, have an easier job. We are willing to listen to facts, but there are some aspects of the proposal which in the natural order of things would not be likely to enter the

PRIVATE WHARVES.

The Colony has gained very well, and the harbour office work been greatly facilitated, by the acquisition and taking over of all the private moorings in the harbour. That was a feather in Basil Taylor's cap. Now what about completing the job, and increasing the Harbour Master's control and efficiency by taking over all these private wharves? Is that a silly question? All right. Laugh it out of court. It seems to us that it could be done, and that it would pay.

The internal evidence shows that "Ajay," writing in a contemporary, is a half-educated, probably quite young man, lacking in balance, altogether reckless as to facts, and incapable of analysing applications of facts. We haven't the foggiest notion who he is, of course. He may even be a woman—for his English is that of a suburban housemaid. In the course of the daily round, the common task, we have at last been skimming his effusions, on the off-chance that some day he may say something. He said something on Tuesday which we have been authorized, and requested, to contradict.

He says he learned that the Bellios block of shop property extending from the corner of Flower Street up to Mr. Hutten's wine cellars was "about to be sold to a London syndicate at \$60 per square foot," or approximately \$1,422,000 the lot. He learned more than that. He actually ascertained the object of the syndicate. He for sheer wrote: "The object of the intending buyers is to erect a seven-story building suitable for shops and offices, but up to the time of writing these notes, the syndicate at Home has not exercised the option of buying the building." All this story was apparently built upon the one fact that the British American Tobacco Co., as announced in the China Mail, is removing to more suitable premises. There isn't, and wasn't a word of truth in it.

Reduce those figures to sterling, and you have a London syndicate exporting and locking up about a quarter of a million for eighteen months or more, earning no interest, and investing a further large sum upon the new structure, to get a normal return upon which would require rents to be raised so high that the letting would be problematical. We saw Mr. Bellios about it, and he states that a slight change in the status of the tenants in the Bank building will ensue, namely, an old tenant's lease is shortly to expire and those who have sub-tenanted from him will find themselves now direct tenants of the Bellios Estate instead of tenants of another tenant. That is all. He assumes as that as Executor and chief beneficiary he has no intention whatever of disposing of the building; nor of rebuilding a seven-story building as has been reported, and that the position of the present tenants will remain unchanged. Possibly, it is suggested, the reporter confused the Bank building with another block in the vicinity which has nothing to do with the Bellios estate. We must say that Bellios Estate tenants are happy in their landlord. He is against rent profiteering, says so, and acts up to his professions. What is more, the tenants themselves tell us so.

Such a kind, friendly, encouraging comment on the writing table this morning. "Let me tell you that it is a 'Great man and less' is about the best sermon—for sermon it certainly is—that I have ever read. You are always being attacked. Your name in the Club, and wherever 'lun' congregate, is 'Mud.' But let me tell you in all sincerity that those same men have more than a sneaking regard for you, and buy your journal, not for Reuter's rubbish, but for your daily chat, so full of humour, pathos, and good Anglo-Saxon commonsense. Good luck to you."

That, from a perfect stranger, is a sort of soul breakfast, a tonic for the day. Thanks.

With regard to the Mud part of it, there are two dissimilar but both entirely satisfactory consolations, namely:—

Firstly, Matthew five and eleven. "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake . . . for so persecuted they the prophets." Secondly, the China Mail business manager's circulation reports. Still going strongly.

It is tantalising to have to wait for the official answer to Mr. Lowe's questions: Will the Government produce the Commission's report on civil service salaries and the despatches from the Secretary of State, so that the public may know where (if) the recommendations of the two differ. A

betting man offers odds that they won't produce the evidence; but he has no right to say that. We must wait and see.

Yesterday's Legislative Council reference to this local problem puts us no farther. They must have been enquiring a long time, because we seem to recall a Government announcement that a Pasteur Institute here would mean greater expense than the head calls for. The public wants to know what it is that should cost so much? Some of them think that all that is necessary is to lay in a stock of serum and renew it from time to time, always having some fresh for an emergency. But others say that a specialist would have to be employed to inject it, as it goes beyond the experience of the ordinary practitioner or health officer. We don't know. When we do, we will tell you.

The Foreign Office committee considering ways to unify British communities in foreign countries has reported. Inter alia, they urge the preparation by the consuls of registers of all British subjects (and a supplementary list of those who do not register of their own accord). They deprecate the idea of compulsory enforcement of the principle. If they deprecate the idea they should deprecate the practice. In Shanghai (and presumably elsewhere in China where there is a British Consul) it has been compulsory for years. The Consul squeezes you of five dollars for registering your name, or of \$100 fine if you neglect to register—about as direct an incentive to a free-born Britisher to naturalize elsewhere as could be devised. A man who knows what consuls usually are keeps away from them if he can. The suggestion that when the Consul has the name of every Britisher in his neighbourhood, and his five dollars, the British community is consolidated for patriotic effort is humbug. The only way to consolidate certain sorts of Britishers in such places would be to smash them together in a mortar.

Sun Yat-sen says he is "dreadly against" any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This to a Shanghai interviewer. These interviewers, like the consuls, are a feeble folk. This one omitted to get Sun's attitude towards the procession of the equinox. He counts about equally in each case.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For the unlawful possession of 0.51 teal of prepared non-Government and 12 teals of opium dross, a Chinese living at No. 271 Queen's Road West was this morning fined \$100 or six weeks' hard labour.

The two Chinese members of a Triad Society who were last week remanded by Mr. R. O. Hutchison on a charge of murdering Chinese District Watchman No. 18, Hau Cheung, were again before the Magistrate this morning. Inspector Willis applied for a further week's remand, and it was granted.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begged to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—Zoroastrian Charity Fund \$100. Great Northern Telegraph Co. \$50. Eastern Ext. A. & C. Telegraph Co. \$50. Jordan, Forsyth, Grove and Aubrey \$50.

A coolie aged 21, living in an unnumbered matshed at Yumati, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries received by being crushed by a bale of cotton yarn weighing about 400 lbs. at the Kowloon Docks yesterday. While at work at the foot of chute, the unfortunate man was bowled over by the heavy bale, which by some unknown cause got dislodged. His condition is at present considered serious.

Sergeant Stimson this morning charged a Chinese youth before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with the theft on board the s.s. "Mitsuga Maru" of one fountain pen, one razor, one silver watch, a foot rule, a pair of spectacles and a purse containing ¥150, the property of the Chief Officer of the ship. The defendant pleaded guilty. The sergeant said that the defendant was seen by the Quartermaster emerging from the Chief Officer's cabin, and questioned. He produced every article he had stolen except the watch which was found on him when he was searched at the Police Station after he had been charged. Replying to his Worship, the Sergeant said the defendant had no business on board the ship. He was one of a gang of rascals who board ships and steal anything they could lay their hands on. Six weeks' hard.

Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 3516.

CANTON GOVERNMENT.

ISSUES MANIFESTO.

The China Mail is requested by Wen Tsung-yao to publish this manifesto, issued by the Military Government of the Republic of China:

Canton, June 15th, 1920.

It is three years now, since the South-western Provinces declared their independence and the Navy came over to join hands with them. During these three years, China has been suffering from a civil strife, involving great loss of life, property and wealth. And all this has been done for the sake of defending the Constitution and saving the country.

The Constitution must be defended because Tuan Chi-ji is destroying it; the country must be saved because the Anfuites, of whom Tuan Chi-ji is the principal leader, are bartering away its sovereign rights. Therefore, there is no hope of success in defending the Constitution, unless Tuan Chi-ji is put out of power; and no hope of success in saving the country, unless the Anfu Party is dissolved. Accordingly, the South-western Provinces and the Navy seceded from the Peking Government and established an independent Government in Canton under the title of "The Military Government of the Republic of China" in order to achieve their patriotic aim of defending the Constitution and saving the country.

But, relying upon the help that they have secured from an outside state, Tuan Chi-ji and his Anfuites are determined to crush the South-western Provinces by superior military force. This is why they are putting every obstacle in the way of peace, though, in order to deceive the world, their lips are full of peace talks. The one fact that Wang Yitang, Speaker of the illegal Anfuite Parliament in Peking, was appointed Chief Peace Delegate for the North in place of Chu Ci-chien after peace negotiations had already been opened for more than four months, sufficiently shows that Tuan Chi-ji and his Anfuites have no desire for peace, but are still as sanguine as ever for war.

Now, among those crying against Tuan Chi-ji and his Anfuites, no one has cried louder and more bitterly than Sun Yat-sen; among those refusing to recognize Wang Yitang as Chief Peace Delegate for the North and calling for his removal, no one seems to have taken a firmer attitude than Tang Shao-yi. But both Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi have now suddenly changed their mind and assumed a very different attitude. Sun has allied himself with Tuan Chi-ji and is doing his utmost to flatter him; Tang Shao-yi has joined hands with Wang Yitang and is eager to do him homage. To those who look at Sun and Tang when they are wearing their masks, this news must appear surprising and startling. But by us, who know these two men well in their naked form, such an attitude on their part has, for some time past, been expected. Between Tuan Chi-ji and Wang Yitang on one side and Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi on the other, secret agents have, during the past six months, frequently gone forward and backward, personal views have been exchanged and conditions, conducive to the private interest of both sides, have been agreed upon, which have more than once leaked out through the native Press in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hongkong. According to these conditions, the present President Hsu Shih-chang is to quit and Tuan Chi-ji to be elected to fill his place; Wang Yitang to be Premier; Tang Shao-yi to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tang Chi-yao to be Inspector-General for the three provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow; Wu Ting-fang's son, Wu Chao-chu, to be Minister to Washington; while Sun Yat-sen is to receive eight hundred thousand dollars per annum, to stay abroad and to keep quiet.

These facts account for the sudden change of attitude on the part of Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi and their adherents. And these facts also account for the reason why, about five months ago, Tang Shao-yi wired to Canton, suggesting that Military Government should waive its demand for the publication of all the secret treaties which Tuan Chi-ji and his Anfuites had made with Japan and that only one thing should be demanded as a condition for the resumption of negotiations for peace with the Northern Peace Delegates, namely, the cancellation of the Military Pact. But the Military Government was not satisfied with this one condition: it wanted one more, namely, the recall of the Anfuite Wang Yitang and the appointment of a more acceptable person to take his place as Chief Peace Delegate for the North. This additional condition, however, was offensive to both the party represented by Wang Yitang and the party represented by Tang Shao-yi, as it practically amounted to the nullification of the secret arrangement already come to between them; for if Wang Yitang be removed and a new man appointed in his place, that new man might be some one, who does not belong to the Anfu Party. And in that case he would most likely refuse to abide by the secret conditions above referred to.

After this, Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang were determined to usurp the power of the Military Government to enable them to carry out the secret arrangement they had made with the Anfuites. But the power of the Military Government could not be usurped unless Tsen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting, Lin Pao-yi and Mo Yung-hsin were overthrown. Therefore, they sent their secret agents, Kuo Tung and Wang Nai-chang, to Yunnan to make arrangement with Tang Chi-yao to have their scheme carried out; and Tang Chi-yao readily consented to co-operate with them because he was already long cherished that he was to be made Inspector-General for the three provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow. At that moment there were two divisions of Yunnan troops in Kwangtung under the command of General Li Kan-yuen, who, though being a native of Yunnan, was loyal to the Military Government. Fearing lest General Li Kan-yuen would not obey orders, if called upon to attack the Kwangtung troops in Kwangtung, who were supporting the Military Government, General Tang Chi-yao issued a mandate, removing General Li Kan-yuen from his command and putting General Li Lieh-chun in command of the Yunnan troops. But General Li Kan-yuen refused to hand over his command to General Li Lieh-chun. General Li Lieh-chun, thereupon, declared war upon General Li Kan-yuen, and fighting between them followed, in which General Li Lieh-chun was defeated and would certainly have lost his life, had not Tsen Chun-hsuan gone to the scene of battle in Shaochow to protect him and bring him safely back to Canton.

Owing to the complete failure of their plot, and fearing of its being discovered by the Military Government at any moment, Wu Ting-fang and his son, Wu Chao-chu, secretly fled to Canton during the absence of Tsen Chun-hsuan in Shaochow, carrying away with them all the public funds in Wu Ting-fang's trust, as Acting Minister of Finance in the Military Government; and, for the same reason, Tang Shao-yi sent word to those members of the old Parliament, who were siding with him, to go to Shanghai, believing that, with the secession of Wu Ting-fang and these members of the old Parliament, the Military Government would come to an end. But, to their great disappointment, with the single exception of Yunnan, all the provinces in the South West remain loyal to the Military Government and still obey its mandates.

But, in order to deceive the world and to cover their own crimes, Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao recently issued a manifesto, in which they praise themselves and lay every crime at the door of the Military Government; in which they still claim to be Administrative Directors, though with the only exception of Tang Chi-yao, the positions of Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi as Administrative Directors in the Military Government, were cancelled by the old Parliament, assembled in extraordinary session on the 4th of May 1920, in which they attacked the Military Government on the "so-called five articles" though these five articles were suggested and offered to the Military Government for consideration by a third and neutral party, who is anxious to see the restoration of peace; in which they declare that "poppy is widely cultivated" in the South West, though, as a matter of fact, poppy is widely and densely cultivated only in the province of Yunnan which is governed by Tang Chi-yao, one of the four Signatories to the manifesto above referred to; in which they assert that "gambling dens are in evidence in every street," though, as known to every Cantonese, gambling, which was abolished by Tsen Chun-hsuan in the year 1904 when he was Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, was re-established in Kwangtung during Sun Yat-sen's tenure of office as self-appointed "Generalissimo" in Canton previous to his departure in shame and disgrace, after he had failed to take the city by bombardment for a whole night; in which they claim themselves to be the Military Government, though the only province in the South West that is supposed to be on their side is Yunnan; and in which they claim that "the province of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow still follow the lead of Tang Chi-yao," though recent events show that, on account of Tang Chi-yao's disloyalty to the Military Government, and of his latest intrigues against Szechuen, his most intimate friend, General Ku Pin-chen, Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan troops in Szechuen, has sent out a circular telegram from Suifu in Szechuen, denouncing Tang Chi-yao's inconsistent and selfish conduct and declaring that he has severed all connections with Tang Chi-yao. All this is an accurate statement of facts, which is capable of bearing investigation.

No, while the Military Government is anxious for the restoration of peace, it hesitates to negotiate peace with any Anfuite like Wang Yitang, for it is convinced that, if peace is made through such an Anfuite, the Anfu influence cannot be got rid of, or reduced to any satisfactory point. But, if the Anfu influence is allowed to remain, neither can the Constitution be defended, nor can the country be saved from destruction. Therefore, the Military Government has dismissed Tang Shao-yi from his position of Chief Peace Delegate for the South

THOSE LONGSHORE JUNKS.

HARBOUR MASTER INTERVIEWED.

Strong views are held on the subject of longshore junks by the Harbour Master, Commander Beckwith, who stated yesterday, in the course of an interview with a representative of the China Mail, that he was prepared to do everything in his power to assist ships arriving alongside by giving them clear wharfage. He pointed out, however, that the matter was at times fraught with considerable difficulty owing to private arrangements made between the owners of wharves and junk masters. It should be mentioned in fairness to his predecessor, that Commander Beckwith, being in charge of the water police, who are afloat in the harbour at all hours of the day and night, he will probably have a better chance of dealing effectively with the matter than did the late Harbour Master. This is Commr. Beckwith's own suggestion.

Commander Beckwith also favours the view that crowds of junks lying along the foreshore without permission afford an ever ready means of escape for lawbreakers, who have only to disappear aboard the nearest junk to be lost to pursuit.

When asked if hardship would not be caused were junks to be forbidden the use of the foreshore, Commander Beckwith explained that permits were granted on the merits of each individual application to junks having bona fide business on the waterfront. A permit was good for one night. The fee of \$2 was charged as it was considered that junks using the waterfront for bona fide purposes were engaged in business, and were therefore presumably there for profit.

In connection with obstruction to shipping traffic, Commander Beckwith, who is taking an active interest in the matter, has already arranged for a patrol to deal with traffic between the hours of 10 p.m. and midnight when the number of incoming steamers at night is usually greatest.

THE MARIE TEMPEST CO.

FAREWELL SEASON OPENED.

The Marie Tempest farewell season in Hongkong opened in the Theatre Royal last night, when Captain Robert Marshall's popular romantic comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie," was presented to a large audience, including H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs.

With Miss Marie Tempest as Mrs. Mulholland, "the worldly widow of the wealthy 'Glee King,'" supported by Mr. Graham Browne, as Mr. Henry Pitt-Welby, the quintessentially amorous M.P., Mr. Roger Barry as the young and handsome duke, and Miss Dorothy Hamilton as the charming young Lady Henrietta Addison, the comedy was an assured success. That the audience thoroughly enjoyed the piece was demonstrated by the repeated bursts of laughter during the action of the play and the loud, and often prolonged, applause at the conclusion of each act.

To-night, another comedy, "The Marriage of Kitty," will be staged, and to-morrow night—the last of the farewell season in Hongkong—the "Outcast," will be presented.

and has declared that any arrangement secretly made between him and the Anfuite Wang Yitang shall have no effect; and has appointed Wen Tsung-yao to the position of Chief Peace Delegate, who will open negotiations for peace with the North, as soon as the Peking Government recalls Wang Yitang and appoints an acceptable person to be its Chief Peace Delegate.

This manifesto is issued and circulated to give the world a true description of the situation in China, and to correct the false statement of Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao, in the manifesto that they issued and circulated on the 3rd of June 1920.

(Signed.) TSEN CHUN-HSUAN,
Chief Administrative Director.
LU YUNG-TING,
Administrative Director, Minister of War, and Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.
LIN PAO-YI,
Administrative Director, Minister of the Navy, and Military Governor of Fukien.
WEN TSUNG-YAO,
Administrative Director, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chief Peace Delegate.
HSIUNG KEE-WU,
Administrative Director, Military Governor Szechuen, and Acting Civil Governor of Szechuen.

(Note: The name of the other Administrative Director, Lu Hsien-shih, Military Governor of Kweichow, is omitted because his representative has not yet arrived in Canton.)

WHERE WAS THE HEALTH OFFICER?

A SEVEN HOURS WAIT.

400 PASSENGERS INDIGNANT.

Over four hundred passengers who travelled from Macao to Hongkong in the Hongkong-Macao Steamboat Co.'s s.s. "Sui-An" on Wednesday are indignant, not with the Steamboat Co., but with the responsible harbour authorities. Indeed, they regard the matter in the light of a scandal.

According to statements made to a representative of the *China Mail*, a Chinese fireman employed on the "Sui-An" dropped dead, with heart failure, it is believed, shortly after the vessel left Cheung Chow on Wednesday afternoon. On arrival in Hongkong at 5.35 p.m., signals were made calling for both the port health officer and the police, but without success. At 8.30 p.m., no response having been made to the signals, and repeated attempts to inform the health officer of the ship's plight by telephone having failed, a clerk employed by the Hongkong-Macao Steamboat Co., obtained a promise from the police to despatch a motor launch to the "Sui-An" to remove the body of the Chinese stoker, in order that the ship, which was already three hours late in berthing, might come alongside without further delay. It was not until 12.15 a.m., however, that a police launch visited the "Sui-An" and removed the body of the stoker. Consequently, it was 12.45 a.m. before the weary passengers at last landed—seven hours and ten minutes late!

Surprise and indignation are expressed that in a port of the size and importance of Hongkong—such an incident could have been possible. It is said that failing the appointment of Government port health officers with offices at the Harbour Office where it would always be possible to get in touch with them, arrangements should be made whereby the present port health officer, a member of a private medical firm, could always be summoned when wanted, as on Wednesday night when over four hundred people were kept waiting seven hours, apparently for no valid reason.

Such incidents as that narrated above are said to have been only too frequent during the past twenty years, and a story is told of a ship that arrived in Hongkong at night with the body of a Chinese cook who had died on the voyage from one of the adjacent Chinese coast ports. Before the health officer could be found the friends of the deceased man had spirited his body away!

Complaints are also made that at night it is usually impossible for an incoming steamer to get any response to signals for the police, who, it is averred, are almost invariably too busy elsewhere, be the call for their presence never so urgent. It is further declared that as a rule the only way to attract the attention of the police at night is to fire rockets and bombs, because, it is asserted, they never seem to see the ordinary signals. The firing of rockets is, of course, illegal, unless the ship is in distress or is attacked by pirates. Nevertheless, it is added, notwithstanding the ignition of every explosive aboard a ship that was attacked by pirates outside Hongkong some years ago, police assistance failed to arrive until four hours or so later!

In view of the size and importance of our port, allegations of this nature, whatever truth they may contain, would certainly seem to call for inquiry, in order that such serious statements, if untrue, may be refuted, or if true, remedies made.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

STRIKES EXAGGERATED.

The total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 5th June, amounted to 76,551 tons and the sales during the period, to 65,334 tons. The accounts of strikes at the Kailan Mining Administration Mines in the Kaping basin near Tongshan have been greatly exaggerated.

At three different mines there have been minor strikes during the last three weeks. Two of these were settled immediately and one at Tongshan mine lasted nearly one week.

Some of the demands put forward were of a wild nature but on each occasion the men returned to work on the promise that reasonable cause of complaints would be redressed.

The last strikers returned to work on the 13th; last, and since then a record output has been obtained.

KENNEDY TOWN MURDER.

SANITARY COOLIES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, the preliminary enquiry into a charge of murder preferred against two Sanitary coolies, was held. It is alleged that the defendants and another man named Mak Wah, also a Sanitary coolie, who is not in custody, attacked the deceased, a cargo coolie in Kennedy Town on May 21, and whilst the two defendants struck him with their fists, Mak Wah, who was armed with a dagger, stabbed the deceased in the chest. They then ran away. The Police were communicated with and the deceased was removed to the hospital where he died soon after admission. The defendants were arrested later in the day as the result of information received from some eye witnesses of the uneven fight.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, whilst the defendants were represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada.

Outlining the circumstances immediately connected with the alleged murder, Mr. Longinotto said that at 12.30 p.m. on May 21, the deceased and several other cargo coolies were engaged in carrying rattan from godown No. 48 Praya, Kennedy Town to a junk lying off the Praya wall, when the deceased was suddenly attacked by the defendants and another man named Mak Wah, also a Sanitary coolie, who is still at large. The two defendants struck the deceased on the back with their fists, whilst Mak Wah, who was armed with a knife, stabbed him in the chest with it. All the three men then ran away. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to his wound. Counsel said that it could be proved that the two defendants and Mak Wah went out together bent on a common illegal purpose, and therefore, no matter who did the actual stabbing, they were all equally guilty of murder.

Dr. H. H. Scott was the first witness called and said that when he examined the deceased at the Mortuary on May 22, he discovered a cut in the chest. The cause of death was pressure of blood in the pericardial sac, and extensive hemorrhage into the right pleural cavity.

A witness said deceased was walking ahead of him when Mak Wah committed the murder. Defendants, who were in khaki uniforms, struck deceased on the back with their fists, knocking him down. Mak Wah and defendants ran away. Deceased died in witness's arms. He removed deceased to a staircase and covered him with bags and matting. Next morning he went with the Police and he identified defendants in a row of Sanitary Board coolies. He could not suggest any reason why deceased was stabbed. To his knowledge deceased had no trouble with Mak Wah before.

Examined by Mr. d'Almada witness said he had over ten foks, but only three, including deceased, were actually carrying rattan at the time of the stabbing. He was about twelve feet from deceased. He saw a knife in Mak Wah's hands. He could recognise Mak Wah. Defendants and Mak Wah came from the right and ran away in the direction of Kennedy Town. Deceased was removed to the mortuary by the Police. He had not seen defendants before.

Mr. Smith said that it was very remarkable that witness could identify defendants as he only saw them for a few minutes.

Mr. Longinotto reminded his Worship that the murder took place shortly after noon.

His Worship enquired as to the cause of the murder, and Inspector Willis said that the motive was revenge. Mak Wah had had trouble with some cargo coolies when he was a watchman employed at a godown to supervise the loading and unloading of cargo. Whilst supervising the loading of a cargo of sugar into some junk one day, he tried to prevent the coolies from stealing sugar, and was given a sound beating. The coolies had since made things so hot for him, that he was forced to resign his post at the godown. He was unemployed for a while, and then found a job as a Sanitary coolie.

Another Chinese witness gave corroborative evidence, after which a Chinese sergeant deposed that when he arrived at the godown, no one mentioned to him anything about the two defendants, but everyone was agreed that Mak Wah was responsible for the murder.

The defendants both gave complete denials of the murder, and Mr. d'Almada said he would reserve their defence. His Worship committed them to the Criminal Sessions.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS ADJOURNED.

The Criminal Session was formally opened to-day, in the Supreme Court and adjourned to Monday.

"WALLA-WALLAS" double-cross the harbour but never double-cross you. Phone No. 2516.

GERMANS BACK!

TANJONG PAGAR INCIDENT.

TURNED AWAY FROM WHARVES.

A German ship, with a German skipper and a German flag at her stern, has had the coolness to enter Singapore and go alongside the Tanjong Pagar wharves. Of course, says the *Straits Times* of June 10 she was sent away much quicker than she steamed in. The little tub concerned is the "Ayuthia," a one deck steamer of 261 tons net which was built at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s slipways in 1902 to the order of the Norddeutsche Lloyd and flew the German flag for which she obtained registration at Bremen. Prior to the outbreak of war she was engaged in the local coasting trade and, in common with so many other German steamers that were frequenting the port in those days, stole quietly away on that memorable Saturday in the first week of August, 1914, and made herself scarce. Since then she has been employed in carrying cargo from various ports in the Dutch East Indies, confining her operations principally to Java where her cargo space was usually requisitioned by tobacco and tea concerns.

It was with such a consignment that she came steaming in from the westward shortly before noon of yesterday. The lookout at Mount Faber picked her out away towards Sultan Shoal, noticed her nationality flag on the yard arm of the signal staff, at the same time notifying Fort Canning and the harbour authorities. A member of the Pilot Association put out in his launch and boarded her just beyond the harbour limits, no doubt feeling to observe the colours she was proudly sporting in British waters. At 1.30 p.m. she reached Tanjong Pagar and was piloted alongside the wharf in the Empire Dock close to several British and French steamers. She was the first German vessel to enter port unescorted or in charge of a German skipper since the declaration of war.

It was at this stage that her troubles commenced. Someone boarded her and, we believe, gave the skipper half an hour in which to lower the German flag, otherwise—and here a certain conversation ensued. One young enthusiast on the wharf went boldly up to the bridge and warned the captain that if the flag was not pulled down at once he would take on the job himself and throw both it and the skipper into the muddy harbour. The flag was lowered forthwith. The ship's papers of course were subsequently produced and these showed that the vessel was under charter to Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. and was bringing something like 200 tons of tobacco and tea from Sumatra for transshipment into Blue Funnel steamers at Singapore. That cargo was not discharged despite the "tabbying" of the skipper to an acquaintance of seven years ago. In nautical lingo he was told to clear and to find his own pilot to get his craft away. He eventually cleared and found accommodation within the shelter—British shelter—of the mole.

It will be interesting to hear, says our contemporary, what the Singapore Chamber of Commerce have to say about this incident, having due regard to the attitude adopted by the Germans and German shipping entering the port.

Of course there is no Ordinance in operation to prevent German ships from calling here, but it is laid down that no former enemy alien shall enter or remain in the Colony until he has first obtained a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary. No doubt someone was quite enough to obtain the necessary documents to enable the skipper and his chief officer to call here. We hope they will enjoy the privilege.

The Post Office circular issued at noon says:—The departure of the steamer "Ayuthia" has been indefinitely deferred.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 5.15 p.m., and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

G. F. E. Rapson, Bt-Major, Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.
Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

Two Chinese women were this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the instance of Inspector Caygill with kidnapping a 5-year-old child. The Inspector said that the child was kidnapped at Macao and brought to Hongkong. The first defendant denied the charge and said she was brought here from Macao by an old woman to get married. She knew nothing about the charge. The second defendant said she came over to attend her sister's wedding. The Inspector applied for a remand, as the witnesses had not yet arrived from Macao. His Worship fixed 2.15 p.m. on the 23rd inst.

A COOLIE'S STORY.

TWO EUROPEANS CHARGED.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy this morning, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pope of Morrison Hill Road, were charged by their coolie with (1) allowing their ferocious dog to bite him, and (2) assault. Mrs. Pope said the dog was never allowed out of the house. It was not a ferocious animal. Replying to the charge of assault, Mr. Pope denied that he struck the complainant. He was very objectionable, and grabbing him by the collar of his coat, he (Mr. Pope) dragged him down the stairs with the intention of putting him out of the house. The coat slipped off and the complainant fell down the stairs, hurting his nose. He did not push him.

The complainant said he worked as a coolie in Mrs. Pope's shop at Beaconfield Arcade and slept in the latter's house at Morrison Hill Road. He had been in Mrs. Pope's employ for three or four months. For the first two months, Mrs. Pope paid him \$10, the amount promised him. On the third month he was given only \$6 as provision money. He was not discharged. Later when he asked for the balance of his wages, it was refused him. He continued in Mrs. Pope's employ until June 7, when, not having received the balance of wage due to him, he sued her. The matter was settled by Mr. Willson, and Mrs. Pope was ordered to pay him (witness) \$23.1. He afterwards left Mrs. Pope's employ, and went to live in the servants' quarters of the Roman Catholic cemetery. Mrs. Pope went there and dragged him to the house in Morrison Hill Road. After locking the doors, she took him upstairs to the bedroom, where he was bitten by the dog. He was then taken to the pantry and questioned about some missing property, and when he denied knowledge of it, he was hit on the nose, causing it to bleed. He was then pushed into the bathroom where he was made to wash the blood stains off his face. Mrs. Pope then locked him up in the bathroom until Mr. Pope returned home at 8.30. He was again taken into the pantry and accused of theft, and then removed to the bedroom where he was given a second drubbing. Mr. Pope then pushed him down the stairs. The front door was locked and the key had been taken away. However, he managed to force the door open and escape into the street.

Mrs. Pope admitted that she had agreed to pay the complainant \$10 per month, but after the first month, when she found that he was useless, she told him she would not give him more than \$6 and he agreed to stay on for that amount. She did not assault him, neither did she set the dog on him. When she went to the cemetery to look for him, he came with her willingly. He even helped her up the slippery hill. Arrived at the house, she told him to wait until the master's return, and he did not object.

Mr. Pope said that when he came home, he saw the complainant there, and thinking that he had been annoying Mrs. Pope, he dragged him towards the stairs to put him in the street. The complainant's coat slipped off and he fell down the stairs. He did not assault him, neither did he push him down the stairs.

His Worship dismissed the case.

ROYAL NAVAL QUADRILLE CLUB.

Chief Writer T. H. Smith, late President of the above named Club, who is proceeding to England per s.s. "NELLORE" to-morrow after four years' service in Commodore's office Naval Yard, wishes to heartily thank the friends for the splendid gifts of a Gold Tie Pin and Pair of Cuff Links given as a token of appreciation esteem, and regard, in recognition of the many pleasant evenings spent at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre and Seamen's Institute where the Dances and Whist Drives were held.

He is more than pleased to know that his efforts have proved so successful, and on leaving the Colony, hopes that the Club will be continued next season, and be as popular as ever. The gifts were received at the hands of Mr. A.B. Allan to whom thanks are due for the great interest he so kindly took in the matter.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.

On and after SATURDAY June 18th, we will be located in our New Office at No. 81, Des Voeux Road Central, where we will expect a visit of inspection from our good friends.

81, Des Voeux Road Central, 37, Canton Road, Hongkong. Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail" will be charged for at the rate of \$1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "ITO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns & Kowloon Wharves & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day. Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1920, will be subject to rank. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned.) on

TUESDAY,

June 22, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee Horse Street.

A number of Whitefield Beds, 5' 6" x 4' 6" x 1' 6"

JUST ARRIVED

Also
Excelsior Motor Cycle 4 H.P. single cylinder. Complete with horn, lamp, &c. Good running order.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1920.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

Packed where they grow,
the day they are picked.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|----|
| APRICOTS | "Del Monte" | per tin | 60 |
| APPLES | "S & W" | " | 60 |
| BLACKCURRANTS | IXL | " | 50 |
| BLACKBERRIES | "Del Monte" | " | 50 |
| CHERRIES WHITE | " | " | 60 |
| "BLACK | " | " | 70 |
| DAMSONS | Chivers | " | 60 |
| FRUIT SALAD | Cluff's | " | 90 |
| GREENGAGES | "Del Monte" | " | 50 |
| LOGANBERRIES | " | " | 60 |
| PEACHES | " | " | 60 |
| "SLICED | " | " | 60 |
| PEARS BARTLETT | " | " | 60 |
| PINEAPPLE | " | " | 45 |
| PLUMS VICTORIA | " | " | 60 |
| RED & GOLDEN | Chivers | " | 60 |
| RASPBERRIES | "Del Monte" | " | 75 |
| STRAWBERRIES | " | " | 75 |

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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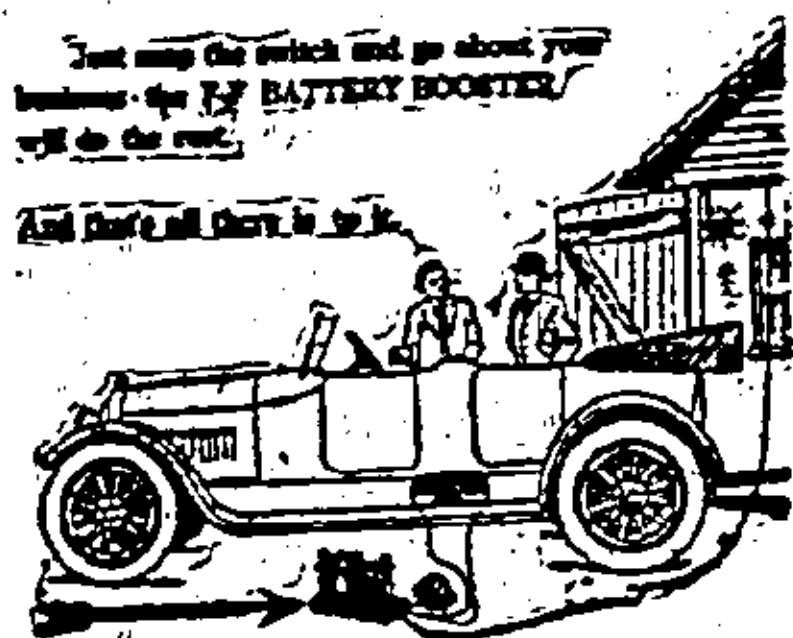
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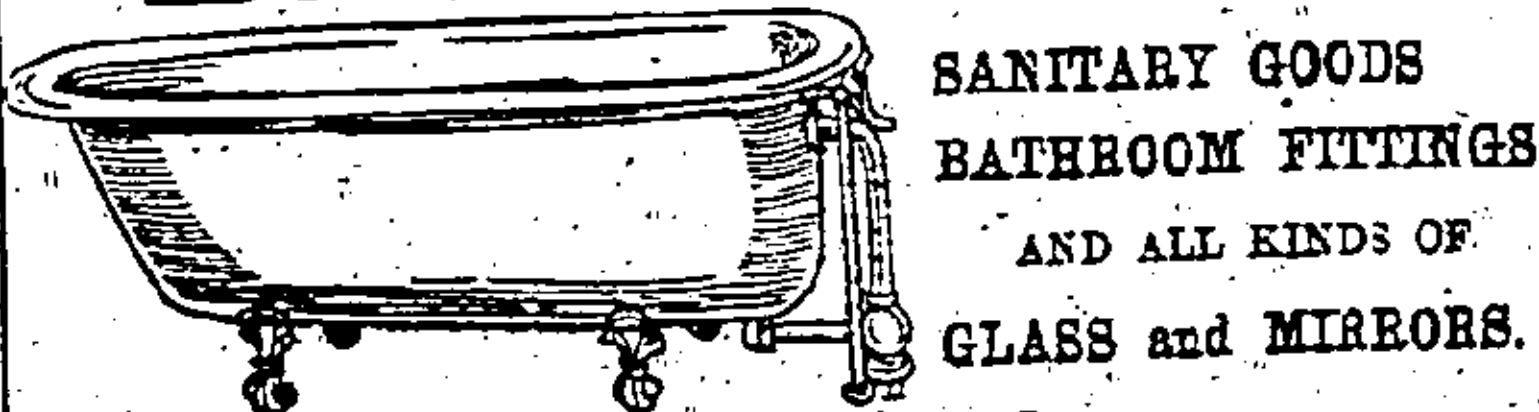


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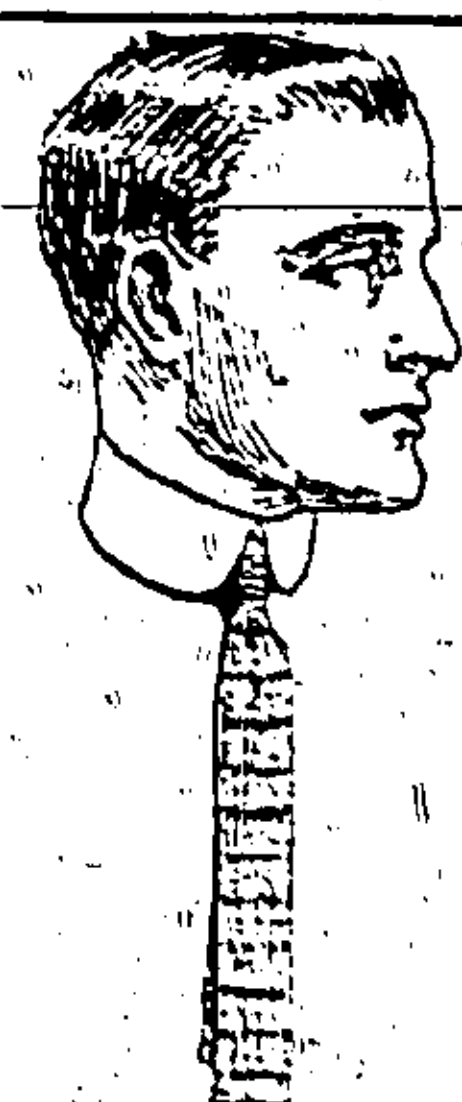
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THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

A contemporary says that before he came to England the new Chief Secretary for Ireland had "a very varied career in his native Canada."

The statement is somewhat misleading. Hamar Greenwood came to England about 1895, when he was 25 years of age.

The chief incident in his brief career prior to that date occurred when he was at Toronto University. A number of undergraduates thought that they were the victims of some injustice on the part of a Professor Wrong. They took matters into their own hands in rather a drastic fashion.

As Toronto University is a Government institution, it followed that there was a Government Inquiry when it appeared that the ringleaders in the agitation were Greenwood and another—Tucker, I think, by name.

I have a dim recollection of seeing Greenwood for the first time at one of the sittings of this Committee of Inquiry, says a correspondent to *The Globe*.

I remember him more distinctly some two or three years later—about 1897. He had come to England in the interval, and was doing journalistic work while getting called to the Bar. I sat opposite him at a dinner which the then Mr. Alfred J. Smith gave at the Holborn Restaurant; and although I haven't the faintest recollection of what he talked about, I carry across those years the memory that he was tremendously in earnest—and that his voice had a range and carrying power.

It was a year or more before I met him again—at the station of Salisbury. He told me that he had been speaking in cantons on Salisbury Plain for the Temperance League of Great Britain. I think that he subsequently went to India for the same organization. Later he got into Parliament, and at one time was secretary to Winston Churchill.

WORK AMONG THE TROOPS. He was called to the Bar of Gray's Inn—that Inn which has revived so marvelously within the last twenty years, and which boasts of having amongst its members the present Lord Chancellor.

WITHOUT NERVES. But although Hamar Greenwood is both a K.C. and a Bencher of his Inn, and though he acquired some practice at the Bar, he has always been known as a politician rather than as a lawyer.

No better choice—no other such good choice—could have been made of an Irish Chief Secretary to succeed to Mr. Ian Macpherson.

Sir Hamar Greenwood has what, in this instance, is the distinct advantage of having been born and educated in one of the Dominions. He is a product of a country upon the sympathy of which the discontented in Ireland have long boasted that they could rely.

He himself is eminently a man without prejudices—except a prejudice in favour of getting things done, and, what is equally important, without nerves.

He will be in every respect something new in the way of a Chief Secretary. He cannot speak Gaelic like Mr. Macpherson; but his English has such a pronounced trans-Atlantic accent that it is unlikely to recall the hated Sassenach.

COMPARISONS. He has none of the "suaviter in modo" (though he may well have the "fortiter in re") which distinguished Mr. Arthur Balfour when he held sway in Ireland. Still less has he any of the bluff country-squireism of Mr. Walter Long, who won success by amiably telling agitators one morning that he would arrest them if they held a certain meeting, and by carrying out his pledge with equal cheerfulness the next day.

The lazy dilettantism of Mr. Birrell would be abhorrent to Sir Hamar Greenwood; and equally alien would be the legal subtleties of Sir Henry Duke.

The Irish have long complained unjustly, I think, that successive Irish Ministers have been "too soft" on the "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT. "The Irish have long complained unjustly, I think, that successive Irish Ministers have been "too soft" on the "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT.

WANDERINGS OF A WINDOW.

"The great window at the east end of St. Margaret's, Westminster, is once more in its accustomed place none the worse for the burial which it underwent from the time when the ex-Kaiser's aircraft began to display too great an interest in the Metropolis. As a matter of fact, the window looks all the better for its temporary disappearance. Cleaning and repair have brought out its manifold beauties to a surprising extent, and it is worth going many miles to see," says the *Church Times*.

"This remarkable work can claim a truly astonishing history of its own. HOW HENRY VIII. CAME IN. "In the two lower corners can be distinguished two figures kneeling at prayer. One of these represents Katharine of Aragon, and the other her youthful bridegroom, Arthur, Prince of Wales. The window, which is of Flemish workmanship, was given by Katharine's parents, Ferdinand and Isabella, to commemorate the great event of the betrothal of their daughter to the heir of the Throne of England. Destined originally for Westminster Abbey itself, the window was unfinished at the death of Henry VIII., and, as a result of an extraordinary chain of events, it found its way to almost every place except the right one.

"Arthur, after a brief married life of only four months and 19 days, predeceased his father, and his younger brother Henry, speedily married the youthful widow, with grave effects upon the fortunes of our land. Doubtless this window, with its vivid representation of the deceased Arthur, was not altogether a welcome reminder of the past to the new bridegroom, by this time become King of England. Still less could this have been the case a few years later, by which time Katharine's beauty, if she ever had any, had begun to wear off, and her husband was becoming steadily more and more entranced with the golden locks and blue eyes of Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's maids of honour.

"So the window was ignored for some considerable time, and at length was handed over to Waltham Abbey, where it remained until the Dissolution in 1539, when it was set up in a private chapel at New Hall, in far-off Wiltshire.

STRANGE ADVENTURES. "By a strange coincidence, this piece of property, together with the window, actually came to be purchased by Sir Thomas Boleyn, the father of Katharine's rival and supplanter. Later on it passed into the hands of Charles I.'s favourite and friend, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, whose son in his turn sold the place to General Monk.

"Monk, who, though he ranged himself upon the Puritan side, was never altogether one of that party, determined to save this beautiful work of art. Thus it came about that during the bitter troubles of the mid-seventeenth century it underwent its first experience of burial. In a few years' time, however, it was replaced within its tracery at New Hall once more, and there it remained until it found its way, as the result of a sale, to another private chapel near Epping. The new owner, however, did not retain it for any length of time. He was glad to get rid of it for the sum of £2,000, no small amount in those days, to the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where they were engaged in restoring their church.

"So, then, the beautiful window, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, found its way to a final resting-place within a few yards of the house originally intended for it."

Chief Secretaries were Englishmen of more or less the same type. They will have to criticise Hamar Greenwood from another angle. He will probably be found to have a fair degree of sympathy with all legitimate ambitions for self-government—as befits one born in a self-governing Dominion.

He will certainly be found to have that desire for results, and above all that regard for law and order which is equally characteristic of Canadians entrusted with responsibility.

CHINA SEA LIGHTS.

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY ARE NEEDED.

A COMPARISON.

The oldest light-house in China is the one at the entrance to the Macao harbour although since it was first erected some three hundred years ago it has been rebuilt on different occasions but, nevertheless, it stands as a monument to the pioneers of earlier days who braved the long journey from Europe and other parts of the world in their tiny barques; it still performs its appointed duty under the able superintendence of its keepers and at night its clear light flashes over the waters warning approaching or passing vessels to keep clear and, at the same time, affording a reliable mark whereby the masters of craft can navigate their vessels into the Macao harbour and bring them to a safe anchorage. For three hundred years its light has been flashing out at night and to-day we find that there has been no change; the light-house may have been altered a little since former days but the light inside is the original one installed.

Of light-houses there are many scattered up and down the length and breadth of the China coast; some of them are many years old and yet others there are which have only been erected of late years. Perhaps one of the most recent light-houses to be erected is the Tongting light-house which was built on Tongting Island in 1907. This light is 180 feet above sea-level and marks the eastern extremity of the Chusan Archipelago. Considering what a dangerous island Tongting is to vessels which may be in that vicinity during fog or heavy rainstorms it is to be wondered that a light was not placed thereon before the date mentioned but, as in the case of many other points on the coast, the placing of lights has been delayed until the demands of trade and shipping made it imperative that they be adequately marked. The extremely strong currents to be encountered in the vicinity of the Tongting Island make things all the more difficult for shipmasters navigating their vessels to Hongkong or Foochow, or, on the other hand, to those coming to Shanghai from the South.

A hundred years ago there is little doubt that the masters of sailing vessels in the China Seas had not an enviable time of it; they had to overcome the difficulties existent with having but imperfect charts to guide them, few light-houses on the coast to warn them when approaching dangerous areas and no system of signals whereby they might be warned of impending typhoon season. Nevertheless they navigated their vessels in a manner becoming the seamen of that period, but it may seem strange that there should be, in these modern times, more instances of disaster yearly to vessels in the China Seas than was the case in those far off days. This, however, may be explained by the fact that to-day we have a tremendous volume of tonnage operating to China, far more than has ever been the case before, so that in proportion to the amount of tonnage operating a hundred years ago and now, it may be possible that the percentage of casualties is relatively the same.

But nowadays the China coast presents a different aspect since the days of the old tea-clippers and of the East Indiamen; from Shanghai to Hongkong there is a continuous line of lights marking the various dangerous spots to vessels and guiding them safely through the hours of darkness until the dawn arrives. From the Maritime Customs list of Light-houses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons of China, the Woosung Light-house is the next oldest on the coast between Hongkong and Shanghai. This light was erected in 1865 but has been altered on several occasions since, so that for fifty-six years this light has been flashing at the entrance to the Whangpoo.

The Lamock Light-house was built in 1874 and marks a dangerous locality off Swatow. Even so there have been disasters there of late years. It would be well were there a cable connection made between the Lamocks and Swatow so that in the event of a vessel going ashore the news could be cabled at once and assistance obtained. As it is the news of any catastrophe is generally brought into Swatow by one of the officers of the vessel which has gone ashore, on a junk.

There yet remain a few places on the China coast where lights are required and two dangerous spots should be mentioned: the Amherst Rocks at the mouth of the Yangtze and the Paracels. The latter mentioned group of islets and smitten reefs constitute a menace to all vessels which are in the southern trades. For the sake of a few thousand pounds the lighting of the Paracels is neglected and the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships, endangered. The question as to who should bear the expense of placing lights to mark the Paracels is an international one although the Paracels belong to China and the latter country ought to be held responsible for the adequate marking of maritime dangers on her coast.

The question has been brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office and it is to be hoped that some decision will be made as to the lighting of the Paracels; meanwhile the typhoon season is approaching and this great danger to mariners is not lighted or marked. Are we to hear again this summer of the terrible catastrophe which befell the "Haurato," repeated, and many hundreds of lives sacrificed when the spending of a paltry sum by comparison might be the means of averting disaster to many a good ship? Let us hope not.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

SHANGHAI'S RAPACIOUS LANDLORDS.

Cases are daily multiplying in the Municipal Council of our city of shameless extortion from and browbeating of tenants by a class of landlord of whom the settlement of the time to time.

Which is not a new thing. In some cases the landlord has been made in the Municipal Council and correspondence columns of the local Press relative to the increasingly sharp practice of this type of landlord, nothing appears to have been done to stop the rascally conduct of this particular species of landed proprietors who seem to relish playing the petty tyrant over their tenants. The time has come when the Municipal Council is bound to take some notice of the evil rampant in our midst. Were it merely a question of isolated grievances felt by a handful of tenants, it would be a different matter, but such is certainly not the case. The evil is not an isolated one, a widespread one. Everywhere one hears the same story—lack of repairs to houses, refusal to grant leases and steady soaring of rents by 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 and, in some cases, even 300 per cent! It seems almost unbelievable, but it is there none the less. It is to be said of the fact that lately certain property in Hankow Road changed hands and the control acquired by a Chinese commonly reputed to have been in the employ of Germans prior to their deportation, with evidently the express and deliberate object of having the premises vacated by Allied residents in favour of returning Germans? The same applies to many dwelling houses in all parts of the settlement which our late enemies require for their habitation and are offering alluring inducements to landlords to compel their vacation by their present tenants. The hounding out process continues, and in the meanwhile the Council is looking on, seemingly unconcerned by the plight of ratepayers. We are not aware if there are any bye-laws against profiteering in the settlement, but we do know that other places in the Far East have them, and if Shanghai has not, it is up to us to equip the authorities with the necessary instrument to throttle a disgraceful practice that is worse than usury. The exploitation by avaricious landlords for their own enrichment of the roof over our heads has gone far enough, in all conscience. It should not be tolerated any further. It cannot be confined at without its constituting an ugly blot on the administration of the settlement. Here is an unexampled opportunity for the newly elected Council to demonstrate their capacity for the enactment of municipal legislation in a matter that touches closely very many foreign families in Shanghai. There is no excuse for inaction, for the scandal is sufficiently widespread and glaring enough at once to arrest the attention of anyone. The evil cannot go on indefinitely. That is quite certain. Certain large firms, aware of the evil and apparently having little hope of the local authorities, taking the matter in hand, intend building houses for their employees, which they will hand over at fair rentals. What private concerns can do, the Municipal Council can do, and the time is not far distant, we hope, for them doing it. The capacity of certain landlords—who are now well-known by name—has long since reached a stage that calls for effective inquiry by the Council as the disgraceful profiteering that at present prevails in Shanghai is nothing more nor less than a gross and flagrant scandal.—*Shanghai Times.*

MEANWHILE A REMARKABLE DRUG. Having the same effect on the Bulbo-Sacral Sympathetic System as Adrenalin has on the True Sympathetic System, has been discovered in the laboratory of Dr. Dale. Thus each branch of the Involuntary Nervous System can now be related to a chemical substance (one prepared by the body itself, the other made in the laboratory), which exactly imitates its action, and which acts only on tissues and structures supplied by it. The drug referred to is known as Acetylcholine. That it may have a counterpart in the body, as yet undiscovered or perhaps unidentified, is of course, very possible.

Here, then has been established a link between the nervous system and the chemistry of the body which is of a very remarkable kind, and is evidently more subtle and far reaching than, say, the gross chemistry of digestion. The other ductless glands, thyroid, pituitary, thymus, the islands of the pancreas, and so on, possibly bear relations also to these nervous systems, and may act by and through them. We begin to see man as a bundle of nervous tissue to a world which continuously stimulates him with its impulses. Every call of each of his organs reacts in greater or less degree to every stimulus from the outside world. In health perhaps a measure of protection from useless and dangerous stimuli is secured. But the poisons of disease seem in some cases to destroy that protection.

What is the bearing on treatment? Just this: that if the exact structures on which disease acts in its very earliest hours can be determined, we shall have advanced a stage in the direction of warding off attack or rendering it nugatory. It is quite possible, for example, that there is a nervous side to the immunity produced by inoculation against, say, typhoid. Moreover long before organs are broken down their nervous supply gives indication of attack in the sensations of the patient. The field now being investigated at St. Andrew's.

A WELSH DOMESDAY-BOOK. "I am glad to hear that Wales is taking a real interest in the scheme for the collection of its 'rural lore,' which the Board of Education has developed. At more than a hundred schools—most of them elementary—children and teachers are making a hobby of the collection of characteristic place-names and scraps of local history, geography, tradition, folklore, and so on. "It is hoped that by this means, with the help of ornate sheets and other material in the hands of the Welsh Department of the Board, something in the nature of a Welsh Domesday-book for modern times may be formed; and if such a book is produced it is to be deposited in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth," says the *Westminster Gazette*.

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MEDICAL RESEARCH IN A NEW FIELD.

STRANGE TRICKS OF "INVOLUNTARY" NERVES.

The medical correspondent of *The Times* writes: "The most interesting subject in present-day medicine is what has been called 'the involuntary nervous system.' On every hand, in every country, a great body of workers is investigating this system at the present moment. And the farther these researches are carried, the more fascinating they become. On the other hand, a vast deal of misinformation, nonsense on the subject has recently been published. It is for this reason that an account of it, uncoloured by expectation, may be given. "The involuntary nervous system is that portion of the nervous system which lies or seems to lie, outside the power of the will. It acts 'on its own,' automatically. It controls such organs as the heart, the stomach, the liver and so on. These organs, indeed, are now suspected of being greatly dependent on this nervous control as is the engine of a motor car on the spark. The analogy may not be perfect but it is sufficient. "A new complication was introduced when it was found by Langley that the extract of one of the bodies known as 'ductless glands' (the nature of which had long been a puzzle) acted directly on a portion of the involuntary nervous system. Thus, if these nerves caused certain muscular fibres to contract, the extract ('adrenalin') also caused the muscular fibres to contract when brought into contact with them. Or again if the effect of stimulating the nerves was relaxation, 'adrenalin' produced relaxation. "THE SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM. "It followed that this vast system of involuntary nerves was not all of a piece, but was composed of two or more sets of fibres—one set having a similar action to the extract 'adrenalin,' and the other set or sets not having this action. Bit by bit work proceeded on these lines—much of it was done by Gaskell, one of the greatest figures in medical history—and at length we came to recognize what are known as the 'True Sympathetic Nervous System' and the 'Bulbo-Sacral Sympathetic Nervous System.' The former is also called the 'Adrenalin Sympathetic,' from its connection with this extract. Finally it was suggested that the two systems were in a manner opposed to one another, or rather acted in a reciprocal relationship to one another. "But the matter has now advanced much further than this, for the suggestion is being made that disease acts, in the first instance, not on the organs of the body, but on their involuntary nerve supply—the 'timing' so to speak is affected, and so the engine runs badly, and may break down. Some evidence in support of this view has already been brought forward. It is by no means conclusive, but it is intensely interesting and suggestive. For, if it can be shown that the poisons or toxins of disease act upon the nervous controls of organs rather than upon the organs themselves, we have opened an entirely new field of medical discovery.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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WORKING WONDERS IN CAUCASUS.

A Calcutta correspondent, writing to the *Englishman*, says merchants and others arriving in India from Persia are full of stories of an aged Englishman who has suddenly appeared on the horizon in mid-Asia and who is credited with being the author of the various anti-Bolshevik treaties that are being made amongst the Caucasian states. By means which the Persians consider very wonderful this officer has induced Georgians and Tartars and Armenians and Persians to put aside their differences in order to combine against a common enemy. He has even, it is asserted, been responsible for starting amongst the Kurds some kind of movement which will enable them to act if necessary in concert with the Armenians. This last is considered the most extraordinary feat of all; for the antagonism between the Kurds and the Armenians has existed almost since the dawn of history. The Persians say of the English officer that God has given him the gift of tongues so that no matter in what language he is addressed he can reply in it and that is one of the chief reasons why he is able to sway medley of tongues and races that inhabit the Caucasus and regions below. The Persians call this Englishman hitherto, unknown to the British public at large Colonel Wardrop and assert that he arrived at Tiflis about two years ago with instructions and authority from the War Office. He is an old man, they add, and when he first arrived the Georgians thought it a very good joke for they have no reverence for age and consider a man who has passed the prime of life and is therefore unfit for active warfare useless. However, the "colonel" in many ways soon proved that he was a match for any Georgian, however blustering, and when he denounced a riotous assembly in his own patois he began to be both feared and admired. But who is this Wardrop? There is no likely Colonel

GREEDY SOUVENIR HUNTERS.

A Wellington message of May 7 says:—It is reported here that at the People's Supper held at Wanganui in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit, souvenir hunters cleaned up everything removable. The caterer lost four silver vases, 39 dozen tumblers, 54 dozen cups and saucers, 18 dozen teaspoons, and 120 yards of royal blue and gold ribbon. One woman took possession of a three-decker cake, saying she considered she was entitled to it because she was a ratepayer. The loss will have to be met by the Borough Council. Souvenir hunters attempted to satisfy their cravings even on the Royal train. At a road side station a hand shot through an open window in the Royal car, grabbed a bottle in the shape of an empty beer bottle, and then disappeared. Special officers are now keeping a vigilant look-out for souvenir hunters.

Wardrop in the army list. People who assert that they know all about him when pressed on the subject of his military rank admit that they are not certain that he is a soldier by profession. In any case he is known as the "Hakiv Siasi," which means political officer and in the Persian view all political officers are colonels. There was, however, some years ago in the British consular service a certain Wardrop who had spent time in places, like Petrograd and Moscow and Rumania and who about twenty years ago wrote a book on the Georgian highlands. He retired in 1910 and because of a remarkable aptitude he had for languages he was appointed an educational adviser to the City of London College. When war broke out he was employed because of his knowledge of Russian in the Foreign Office and it was known that he was sent to Moscow in 1917. He is evidently the man. It's a strange fact that an unknown man, who eleven years ago considered his life work done should now be displaying a genius and resource which are likely to place him in the front rank of empire builders.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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ular Prices.

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